UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. Marlatt, *Chairman;* W. A. Orton, Geo. B. Sudworth, W. D. Hunter, Karl F. Kellerman.
R. C. Althouse, *Secretary.*

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SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MAY, 1918.

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THE PINK BOLLWORM SITUATION.

In spite of all educational efforts, a considerable number of persons have planted cotton in violation of the proclamation promulgated by the governor of the State under the authority of the pink bollworm act of the State of Texas declaring it to be unlawful to grow cotton within quarantined zones or any portions thereof. A recent report indicates that some 134 farmers in the quarantined zone surrounding Trinity Bay, Tex., have thus planted cotton in violation of this proclamation, the total planting representing 1,647 acres. Under the Texas quarantine the crop from such fields can not be moved outside of the quarantined area in Texas, but a plan was formed to export the cotton thus produced from Texas ports to foreign countries. To prevent the consummation of this plan, and in view of the fact that this cotton was planted in violation of the statute, the governor of Texas has issued a proclamation modifying the quarantined area in such a way as to eliminate from the quarantine the possible ports of export, and thus defeat the object of these planters. In the meantime, steps have been taken which will probably result in the destruction of the cotton so planted. The portion of this proclamation excepting these ports from possible foreign shipment is as follows:

"This area includes all of Chambers, Jefferson, and Galveston Counties, except the Island of Galveston, and the following ports: Beaumont, Port Arthur, West Port Arthur, Sabine Pass, Point Bolivar, Smith's Point, Double Bayou, Anahuac, Wallisville, Groose Creek, Cedar Bayou (2), Lynchburg, Wooster, Morgan's Point, Turtle Bayou, Seabrook, Texas City, San Jacinto Landing, Edwards Landing, Eagle, Glenn, Virginia Point, Graydon, Port Neches, and any other shipping points and inland waterways on the Texas coast bordering on the quarantined area."

The portion of the pink bollworm act giving authority for the prohibition of the growth of cotton in a quarantined area provides no penalty for violation of such prohibition. The act elsewhere, however, does empower the State to destroy cotton in infested fields or in fields in the vicinity of infested fields, and under this authority the State can condemn cotton so grown in violation of the proclamation of the governor and cause its destruction. Elaborate opinions have recently been rendered by the attorney general of the State pointing out these powers, and steps are now being taken by the State authorities to condemn and destroy the fields planted within the quarantined areas in violation of law. The powers under the said act with relation to such

illegally planted cotton are fully set forth in the letter from the attorney general's department to the Hon. Fred W. Davis, commissioner of agriculture of the State, quoted below:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
May 23, 1918.

Honorable FRED W. DAVIS,
Commissioner of Agriculture, Capitol.

DEAR SIR: We have the letter of Mr. Scholl, chief entomologist of your department, dated May 14, and also the letter of Mr. W. D. Hunter, member of the Federal Horticultural Board, addressed to you and dated May 10, making other inquiries about the pink bollworm matter.

Without quoting the questions they have asked or giving specific answer to each, we think the following remarks in the way of a supplement to the original opinion rendered by this department on this act, will give them the desired information.

Attention is directed to the fact that sections 6 and 7 of the act are meant to cover entirely different situations.

Section 7 empowers the governor, after proper findings by the commissioner of agriculture, to declare it unlawful to grow cotton in a quarantined zone, or any portion thereof, and contains no provision as to the destruction of crops.

Section 6 of the act empowers the governor, after proper findings by the commissioner of agriculture, to authorize the commissioner of agriculture to destroy cotton or cotton plants in field or fields, in which the pink bollworms may have been discovered and in any fields in the vicinity thereof, whether such fields are situated within or without a quarantine zone.

Section 6 also provides for the appraisal of the crops to be destroyed and for payment of the value thereof. Section 6 was intended to furnish a method for combating the menace as soon as it appeared in cotton fields in any portion of the State of Texas whether a quarantined zone had been created or not.

On the other hand, after there has been a proclamation of the governor, properly promulgated under section 7 of the act, declaring it to be unlawful to grow cotton within a quarantine zone, or any portion thereof, which proclamation has been issued and promulgated before planting time, it is to be presumed that the same will be complied with and that no cotton will be planted and grown within such territory in violation of the proclamation. Therefore, it was not necessary that the act should provide for the destruction of cotton in a territory in which by proper proclamation of the governor, it has been declared to be unlawful to grow the same. It was not to be presumed that thereafter there would be any cotton within such territory to be destroyed. If thereafter there existed any fields of cotton, the same would be fields grown in violation of the law and the offending person would be guilty of maintaining a public nuisance. The right and power to meet such a condition and to abate such a nuisance exists without any express provision in the statute.

The State, or an individual who has suffered, or may be threatened with irreparable damage peculiar to himself, could maintain a suit in equity to abate the nuisance and secure an injunction restraining the offending person from growing cotton within such territory. To obey such an injunction the destruction of the cotton plant within the prohibited territory would be necessary. If there is any doubt that an injunction would not have this effect, then it is clear to us that the State or the individual, peculiarly injured, would be entitled to a mandatory injunction, requiring the offending person to destroy the cotton being grown by him in violation of the proclamation and restraining him from further growing cotton within such territory. That this right is well established, we think it necessary only to cite the following authorities: State *v.* Goodnight, 70 Tex., 682; 11 S. W., 119; Townsite Co. *v.* McFaddin, 121 S. W., 716; Railway *v.* State, 155 S. W., 561; Railway *v.* Suffern, 129 Ill., 274; 21 N. E., 824.

Section 6 of this act was not intended to apply to the destruction of cotton being unlawfully grown in a certain territory. It was intended to apply to the destruction of cotton being lawfully grown and therefore a method of appraising and compensation is provided. On the contrary, the person growing cotton in violation of a proclamation of the governor clearly would not be entitled to compensation for the destruction of the same. He could not come into the court with clean hands and ask for compensation.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JNO. C. WALL,
Assistant Attorney General.

This opinion has been passed upon, approved by the department in executive session, and is now ordered recorded.

(Signed) B. F. LOONEY,
Attorney General

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF GIPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 33, WITH REGULATIONS.

[Effective on and after July 1, 1918.]

GIPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH.

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that two injurious insects, the gipsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*) and the brown-tail moth (*Euproctis chrysorrhoea*), new to and not heretofore widely distributed within and throughout the United States, exist in parts of the following States, to wit: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Now, therefore, I, D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), do hereby quarantine the towns and territory hereinafter described as infested by the brown-tail moth and the towns and territory hereinafter described as infested by the gipsy moth, and by this notice of quarantine No. 33 do order that (1) coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arbor-vitae (white cedar), known and described as "Christmas trees," and parts thereof, and decorative plants, such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery;" (2) forest plant products, including logs, tanbark, posts, poles, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber; (3) field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products for planting or propagation, excepting fruit pits, seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots; and (4) stone or quarry products, shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules an regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto.

The following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean are quarantined for the brown-tail moth, namely: Houlton, Ludlow, New Limerick, Oakfield, Dyer Brook, Crystal, Patten, Staceyville, II Range 7, I Range 7, Millinocket, Indian Township, A West Seboeis, IV (Seboeis Lake), Brownville, Williamsburg, Barnard, Bowerbank, Willimantic, Monson, Abbot, Parkman, Wellington, Brighton, Bingham, Concord, Lexington, Kingfield, Salem, Phillips, Berlin VI, Byron, Andover North Surplus, and Grafton, *Maine;* Cambridge, Dummer, Stark, Stratford, Northumberland, Lancaster, Dalton, Littleton, Monroe, Bath, Haverhill, and Piermont, *New Hampshire;* Fairlee, Thetford, Norwich, and Hartford, *Vermont;* Plainfield, *New Hampshire;* Windsor, *Vermont;* Claremont, Charlestown, *New Hampshire;* Rockingham, *Vermont;* Landgon, Alstead, Surry, Westmoreland, Chesterfield, and Hinsdale, *New Hampshire;* Northfield, Gill, Greenfield, Shelburne, Conway, Williamsburg, Northampton, Easthampton, South Hadley, Granby, Ludlow, Wilbraham, and Hampden, *Massachusetts;* Stafford, Willington, Mansfield, Windham, Franklin, Bozrah, Norwich, Preston, Ledyard, and Groton, *Connecticut.*

The following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean are quarantined for the gipsy moth, namely: Tremont, Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert, Eden, Lamoine, City of Ellsworth, Dedham, Bucksport, Orrington, Hampden, City of Bangor, Hermon, Levant, Kenduskeag, Corinth, Exeter, Corrina, St. Albans, Harmony, Hartland, Cornville, Madison, Anson, New Vineyard, Farmington, Wilton, Dixfield, Mexico, Rumford, Andover, Andover West Surplus, Grafton, Riley, Gilead, and Batchelders Grant, *Maine;* Chatham, Jackson, Bartlett, Albany, Waterville, Thornton, Woodstock, Benton, Haverhill, and Piermont, *New Hampshire;* Fairlee, Thetford, Norwich, and Hartford, *Vermont;* Plainfield, *New Hampshire;* Windsor, *Vermont;* Claremont, and Charlestown, *New Hampshire;* Rockingham, *Vermont;* Langdon, Alstead, Surry, Westmoreland, Chesterfield, and Hinsdale,

New Hampshire; Northfield, Erving, Orange, New Salem, Dana, Greenwich, Hardwick, Ware, Warren, Brimfield, Monson, Brimfield and Sturbridge, *Massachusetts;* Union, Ashford, Mansfield, Windham, Franklin, Bozrah, Norwich, Preston, Ledyard and Groton, *Connecticut.*

For the purpose of inspection, the above-designated towns and territory quarantined for the gipsy moth are divided into two areas, to be known as the LIGHTLY INFESTED area and the GENERALLY INFESTED area.

The following towns comprise the LIGHTLY INFESTED area: Isle Au Haut, Swans Island, Tremont, Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert, Eden, Lamoine, Trenton, City of Ellsworth, Surry, Bluehill, Brooklin, Sedgwick, Deer Isle, Stonington, North Haven, Vinal Haven, Islesboro, Castine, Brooksville, Penobscott, Orland, Dedham, Orrington, Bucksport, Stockton Springs, Searsport, Prospect, Frankfort, Winterport, Hampden, Hermon, City of Bangor, Kenduskeag, Corinth, Levant, Carmel, Newburgh, Monroe, Brooks, Swanville, Waldo, City of Belfast, Northport, Lincolnville, Camden, Hope, Appleton, Searsmont, Belmont, Morrill, Montville, Knox, Thorndike, Jackson, Dixmont, Etna, Stetson, Exeter, Corrina, Newport, Plymouth, Troy, St. Albans, Palmyra, Detroit, Burnham, Unity, Freedom, Liberty, Washington, Somerville, Palermo, Albion, Benton, Clinton, Canaan, Pittsfield, Hartland, Harmony, Cornville, Skowhegan, China, Windsor, Vassalborough, Winslow, Waterville, Madison, Norridgewock, Smithfield, Fairfield, Oakland, Sidney, Anson, Stark, Mercer, Rome, Belgrade, Manchester, Winthrop, Readfield, Mount Vernon, Vienna, New Sharon, Industry, New Vineyard, Farmington, Chesterville, Fayette, Wayne, Monmouth, Wilton, Jay, Livermore, East Livermore, Leeds, Greene, Dixfield, Canton, Hartford, Turner, Mexico, Peru, Sumner, Buckfield, Hebron, Oxford, Otisfield, Harrison, Waterford, Norway, Paris, Woodstock, Greenwood, Albany, Bethel, Milton, Franklin, Rumford, Andover, Andover West Surplus, Newry, Grafton, Riley, Gilead, Fryeburg, Academy Grant, Mason, Stoneham, Lovell, Sweden, Fryeburg, Stow, and Batchelders Grant, *Maine;* Chatham, Jackson, Bartlett, Conway, Eaton, Madison, Tamworth, Albany, Waterville, Sandwich, Thornton, Woodstock, Benton, Haverhill, Piermont, Warren, Ellsworth, Orford, Wentworth, Rumney, Groton, Dorchester, Lyme, Hanover, Canaan, Orange, Enfield, Lebanon, Plainfield, Grantham, Croydon, Cornish, Claremont, Newport, Goshen, Unity, Charlestown, Langdon, Acworth, Lempster, Washington, Marlow, Alstead, Gilsum, Sullivan, Stoddard, Windsor, Surry, Westmoreland, Keene, Roxbury, Marlboro, Swanzey, Chesterfield, Hinsdale, and Winchester, *New Hampshire;* Fairlee, Thetford, Norwich, Hartford, Windsor, and Rockingham, *Vermont;* Northfield, Warwick, Erving, Orange, Athol, New Salem, Petersham, Dana, Greenwich, Hardwick, New Braintree, North Brookfield, West Brookfield, Ware, Warren, Brookfield, Monson, Brimfield, Sturbridge, and Southbridge, *Massachusetts;* Union, Woodstock, Eastford, Ashford, Mansfield, Chaplin, Hampton, Canterbury, Scotland, Windham, Franklin, Sprague, Lisbon, Griswold, Voluntown, Bozrah, Norwich, Preston, Ledyard, North Stonington, Stonington, and Groton, *Connecticut;* Hopkinton, Westerly, Richmond, Charlestown, South Kingstown, Narragansett, and New Shoreham, *Rhode Island.*

Other towns shall be classed as the GENERALLY INFESTED area.

REGULATIONS.

REGULATION 1. REGULATION OF MOVEMENT OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS AND STONE OR QUARRY PRODUCTS UNDER QUARANTINE ORIGINATING IN THE GIPSY MOTH TERRITORY.

(1) Coniferous trees; such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arborvitæ (white cedar), known and described as "Christmas trees," and parts thereof, and decorative plants, such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery"; (2) forest-plant products, including logs, tan bark, posts, poles, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber; (3) field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cut-

tings, and other plants and plant products for planting or propagation, excepting fruit pits, seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots; and (4) stone or quarry products, shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate to any point outside the towns and territory quarantined for the gipsy moth or from points in the GENERALLY INFESTED area to points in the LIGHTLY INFESTED area, unless and until such plants and plant products and stone or quarry products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the gipsy moth and the brown-tail moth; but such plants and plant products and stone or quarry products may be moved interstate without restrictions, other than the requirements made by regulation 6 hereof, and such restrictions as may be imposed by State officials between all points within the LIGHTLY INFESTED area, between points in said area and points in the GENERALLY INFESTED area, and between all points within the GENERALLY INFESTED area.

REGULATION 2. REGULATION OF MOVEMENT OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS UNDER QUARANTINE ORIGINATING IN THE BROWN-TAIL MOTH TERRITORY.[1]

Deciduous trees and shrubs or such parts thereof as bear leaves, including all deciduous field-grown florists' stock, vines, cuttings, grafts, and scions, but excepting forest plant products, such as logs, tanbark, posts, poles, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate to points outside the towns and territory quarantined for the brown-tail moth, unless and until such plants and plant products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the brown-tail moth.

The interstate movement of all classes of plants and plant products entirely within the towns and territory quarantined for the brown-tail moth only will be permitted without restrictions, other than the requirements made by regulation 6 hereof, and such restrictions as may be imposed by State officials.

REGULATION 3. INSPECTION, CERTIFICATION, AND MARKING A CONDITION OF INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION.

Every car, box, bale, or other container of plants and plant products and stone or quarry products of which inspection is required by these regulations shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall bear a certificate showing that the contents have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found to be free from moth infestation.

The inspection certificates in the case of carload and other bulk shipments shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining to such shipments.

Certificates of inspection will issue only for plants and plant products and stone or quarry products which have been actually inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the use of such certificates in connection with plants and plant products and stone or quarry products which have not been so inspected is prohibited.

REGULATION 4. CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS AND STONE OR QUARRY PRODUCTS ORIGINATING OUTSIDE OF THE QUARANTINED TERRITORY MAY BE SHIPPED FROM POINTS WITHIN THE QUARANTINED TERRITORY.

Plants and plant products and stone or quarry products of which the interstate movement is restricted by these regulations and which originate outside the towns and territory quarantined for the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, may be shipped

[1] This regulation applies only to the quarantined territory for the brown-tail moth lying beyond or outside of the territory quarantined for the gipsy moth, because all shipments from territory common to the gipsy moth and the brown-tail moth are governed by the conditions of regulation 1.

Coniferous trees and other evergreen trees are not covered by the brown-tail moth regulations.

interstate from points within the quarantined towns and territory to points outside the quarantined towns and territory under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture. Permits will issue only for plants and plant products and stone or quarry products which are not infested with the gipsy moth or brown-tail moth, and transportation companies shall not accept or move interstate from within the quarantined towns and territory such plants and plant products and stone or quarry products originating outside the quarantined towns and territory unless each shipment is accompanied by a permit issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, 6 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

REGULATION 5. CONDITIONS GOVERNING INSPECTING AND ISSUANCE OF PERMITS.

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate plants and plant products and stone or quarry products for which certificates of inspection or permits are required by these regulations will make application therefor as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications should show the nature and quantity of the plants or plant products and stone or quarry products it is proposed to move, together with their exact location and, if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles to be inspected at the shipping point and to so place them that they can be readily examined. If not so placed, inspection will be refused. Articles to be inspected must be free from ice and snow and in condition to make inspection easily practicable. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection other than the services of the inspectors shall be paid by the shipper.

REGULATION 6. THOROUGH CLEANING REQUIRED OF CARS, BOATS, AND OTHER VEHICLES BEFORE MOVING INTERSTATE.

Cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in transporting within the quarantined area, under the provisions of regulations 1 and 2 which provide for such movement without inspection and certification, plants and plant products and stone or quarry products covered by these regulations, or any other article which may hereafter be made subject thereto, shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate unless the same shall have been thoroughly swept out and cleaned by the carrier at the point of unloading or destination, of all litter and rubbish from such regulated articles. No litter, rubbish, or refuse from any such plants and plant products and stone or quarry products or other article shall be moved or allowed to move interstate.

This notice of quarantine amends and supersedes Notice of Quarantine No. 27, promulgated June 18, 1917, and shall be effective until otherwise ordered.

Done in the District of Columbia this 20th day of May, 1918.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

REGULATION OF IMPORT COTTON.

In connection with the enforcement of the rules and regulations governing the entry of cotton into the United States, numerous circular letters of instruction and explanation have been issued by this board from time to time. For the convenience of permittees and licensees these rules and regulations are being reprinted in connection with a compilation of such of these instructions and explanations as are still in effect. The regulations themselves are unchanged and remain as revised under date of July 18, 1917. The compilation referred to was submitted April 25, 1918, and will be shortly available.

(T. D. 37648.) THE IMPORTATION OF COTTON OR COTTON WASTE AS PACKING FOR GLASSWARE, CHINA, OR OTHER ARTICLES PROHIBITED.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 22, 1918.*

To collectors of customs and others concerned:

The attention of the department has been called by the Secretary of Agriculture to the fact that cotton and cotton waste containing seeds are brought into the United States as packing for glassware, china, bric-a-brac, and other similar articles from China and Japan. An importation of chocolate from Mexico by parcel post was packed in seed cotton.

Regulations have been promulgated (T. D. 37440 of Dec. 15, 1917) to prevent the introduction into the United States of cotton or cotton waste.

Customs officers are hereby instructed to hold all importations packed with cotton or cotton waste and report the facts to the local inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board at the port where the merchandise is offered for entry, or in the absence of a local inspector at said port either to report the shipment to the Department of Agriculture or require the importer to remove and burn all said packing under the supervision of a customs officer before entry of the merchandise is permitted.

L. S. ROWE, *Assistant Secretary.*

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Cal., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Cal.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz., and Webb County, Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation tion of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Hawaiian fruits.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases.

Cotton.—Quarantine No. 23, revised: Regulates the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States, on account of the pink bollworm.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 27: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. This quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits, further, the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black-currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet-potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils, *Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*.

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Irish potato.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm. Cotton and cotton seed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratæ*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes or yams (*Ipomœa batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*).

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant-quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—Nursery stock is entered under regulations requiring a permit, foreign certification and marking, reporting arrival and distribution, and inspection at destination. The term "nursery stock" includes all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots.

Irish potatoes.—The importation of Irish potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries in accordance with the order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The following countries have qualified for the importation of potatoes under the regulations issued under said order: Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Cuba, Bermuda, and the Dominion of Canada. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant-quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avocado, or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibit the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado, or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico.

Corn.—The order of March 1, 1917 (Amendment No. 1, with Regulations, to Notice of Quarantine No. 24), prohibits the mportation of Indian corn or maize in the raw or unmanufactured state from the countries and localities listed in Notice of Quarantine No. 24, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious diseases of Indian corn.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Citrus fruits.—The order of June 27, 1917 (Notice of Quarantine No. 28, with Regulations), prohibits the importation from the countries and localities listed therein of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, excepting only oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties), on account of the citrus-canker disease. Oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma amd tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order.

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